

HERTLING AND CZERNIN SEE PEACE PARLEY BASIS IN WILSON'S AIMS

"Certain Acceptable Principles" Set Forth, German Chancellor Admits

Demands "Enemy Leaders" Present New Proposals to End World Conflict

Cannot Talk of Cession of Alsace; Wants British Strongholds Relinquished

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.—German Chancellor Hertling told the Main Committee of the Reichstag that the speech of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson "contained certain acceptable principles" to Germany, according to Berlin dispatches received today.

"Concretely the outlines are unsatisfactory," the German Chancellor insisted.

He demanded that "enemy leaders" set forth "new proposals."

The German Chancellor's oft-postponed and eagerly awaited speech was delivered to the Reichstag committee Thursday afternoon.

"On January 3 the period expired for co-operation among the Entente looking toward a general peace," Hertling said in opening. "After that that Germany was no longer bound by her offer to the Entente. She had a free path to pursue separate peace negotiations."

LOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH

"Since then war aims speeches have been delivered by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson. Lloyd George showed an alteration in tone. He no longer abused us, but he showed an inclination for negotiations. But I cannot go so far as the foreign journals, which have read in the speech an earnest desire for peace, or even friendly feelings toward us.

"In declaring he does not seek the annihilation of Germany and never entertained a desire to destroy us, he even used words of appreciation of Germany's political and cultural position.

"But his other utterances force the conviction that he believes himself entitled to judge the Germans guilty of all possible crimes.

"We cannot understand such feelings, nor can we find in them any proof of a sincere will.

WILSON'S TONE DIFFERENT

"I acknowledge that President Wilson's tone is now different from what it was before his attempt, by means of the American reply to the Pope, to sow dissension between the German Government and the German people.

"He no longer talks of autocratic suppression of the German people by the Government, and his former attack upon the Hohenzollerns is not repeated."

Commenting on President Wilson's war aims speech the German Chancellor asserted:

"On the first four points an agreement is obtainable without difficulty.

"On the fifth there will be some difficulty. It chiefly concerns England, but President Wilson's proposals could be taken into consideration respecting the colonies demanded by Germany.

"The sixth concerns only Russia and the Central Powers.

"The seventh can only be settled in peace negotiations, but Germany has never demanded the incorporation of Belgian territory by violence.

"On the eighth point, Germany does not wish annexations by violence, but this is a question only to be discussed by France and Germany.

FIRM ON ALSACE-LORRAINE

"However, we cannot talk on the cession of Alsace-Lorraine, 87 per cent of whose population speak German.

"On the ninth and tenth points Germany remains solidly with Austria-Hungary. (Here there was an omission, either an excision by the German censor or an undecipherable phrase.)

"As to the fourteenth point, Germany will be ready, when all other questions are settled, to discuss a league of peoples."

"Doubt has often arisen whether the Russians are in earnest in their peace negotiations. All sorts of wireless messages are going throughout the world with exceeding rapidity."

WILSON'S TERMS OF PEACE AND HERTLING'S CONCESSIONS

- Wilson's Demands: 1. Open covenants of peace. 2. Absolute freedom of the seas. 3. Removal of all economic barriers and establishments of equality of trade conditions. 4. Guarantees for the reduction of national armaments. 5. Adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the rights of the people concerned. 6. Evacuation of all Russian territories. 7. Evacuation and restoration of Belgium. 8. All French territory to be freed and restored and Alsace-Lorraine won righted. 9. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along lines of nationality. 10. Freest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary. 11. Evacuation of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to sea for Serbia and territorial integrity of the Balkan States. 12. Secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman Empire, with the Dardanelles opened to all nations. 13. Establishment of an independent Polish State, with free access to sea. 14. General association of nations to guarantee the integrity to large and small States alike.

GLASS TO DEFEND ITALY MADE SAFE BAKER WAR WORK AS FOE RETIRES

Virginian Will Answer Charges Made by Senator Chamberlain

MAY LIFT CENSORSHIP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The War Administration of Secretary Baker will be defended in the House by Representative Charles Glass, Virginia, known as one of the keenest and at the same time sharpest-tongued Administration speakers, will take upon himself this task in the wake of starting and peace charges by Senator Chamberlain against Baker and his underlings.

"Glass may not be able to speak today, as arrangements for the defense were completed only last night in a hurried conference between him and Secretary Baker. But Glass believes that greater publicity can be obtained in the heat of congressional debate, and he proposes to amplify statements of Secretary Baker, already made, to show that in the broadest aspect the nation has moved forward, even though there have been discouraging delays and hindrances in some ways."

Preparations for the defense were being made almost before Chamberlain had finished his remarkable charges yesterday. Chamberlain's speech in the House Military Committee, had been to tell Baker to issue an "invitation" for him to appear tomorrow before the committee. Baker himself apparently felt it would not conform to the proprieties to answer a Senator's speech as such. But left no doubt that in his opinion with the committee he would answer Chamberlain's charges as such, without being controversial.

Shortly afterward Glass conferred with Baker and let it be known that he had a reply ready to be made. Arrangements were made for him to head the forensic fray, and apparently this defense will be more elaborate and thorough than any yet attempted. It was reported that the committee will publish the minutes of the hearing, which will be published in the morning.

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War Exhibit to Open

"Jerusalem," the British war exhibit, will be opened to the public in the First Regiment Armory, Broad and Callowhill streets, this afternoon. It will be open daily from 9 o'clock in the morning until the same hour in the evening, for the remainder of the week.

Vienna in Agreement With U. S., Says Austrian Foreign Minister

Invites Discussion as Starting Point Toward Ending World War

Urges Russia Stand Firm; Backs Berlin on Belgium and Turkey

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 25.—Austria-Hungary and the United States virtually agree not only on great principles of new arrangement of the world after the war, but on views approach on general concrete peace questions," declared Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in a speech reported in Vienna dispatches.

The address was a frank and open bid for discussion of differences between Austria-Hungary and the United States, looking to a possible adjustment.

"It is obvious," Czernin declared, "that an exchange of views between Austria-Hungary and the United States might form the starting point of conciliatory discussion between all States hitherto not entering negotiations."

REVIEWS WILSON'S TERMS

The Austro-Hungarian leader reviewed President Wilson's fourteen points outlining America's war aims in much the same spirit as German Chancellor Hertling, and after explaining that views of Austria-Hungary and America "approached" declared:

"The differences are not great enough to prevent discussion which would clear matters up."

"The interests of these belligerents," Czernin continued, referring to the United States and Austria-Hungary, "are less incompatible than it would seem."

Discussing the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister declared:

"Not even Pan-American agitation will force a change in my mind. I declare anew that we do not demand one square meter of land or one kreutzer from Russia."

"Peace can be obtained if Russia maintains her stand, as it is evident she intends doing."

PARLEY TO CONTINUE

Czernin outlined at length the "difficulties" developed at Brest-Litovsk and declared publication of the proceedings there "had caused nervousness among the people."

He solemnly asserted that he had determined to "continue negotiations there on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities."

"The population of Poland must decide its own fate, and the question must not delay for one day," Czernin continued.

"If Poland after her war wishes to make advances to us we will welcome them."

A compromise must be reached in the differences between Russia and Germany regarding the free action of Poland.

Continued on Page Six, Column Five

PEACE OR WAR UP TO COUNCIL AT PETROGRAD

Soviet to Give Final Decision on German Ultimatum

HEAVY DEMANDS MADE

Teutons Threaten to Resume Fighting and Take Revival if Terms Are Refused

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.—Germany's final terms of peace, demanding the evacuation of all occupied territory in Russia, have been referred to the Council of Workers and Soldiers Delegates in session here.

The Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk unanimously rejected the German proposals. The alternative, the German declared, is the immediate resumption of military operations, with the occupation of Brest within a week.

M. Kamanoff, one of the delegates who returned from Brest-Litovsk with Foreign Minister Trotsky, said the Russian delegation had passed there in order to avoid the appearance of an immediate rupture.

"We were told," he added, "that the German terms were the last they would offer."

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENTS

"We were informed that they should be rejected. Final decision, however, must rest with the Soldiers and Workers Delegates."

The congress is expected to decide the question of peace or war at once.

The German delegation demanded that Russia give up control and all the Baltic provinces. Refusal to accede to these conditions, it was announced, would be immediately followed by a resumption of military operations, and it was declared that the German Army would occupy Riga within a week.

The Russian delegation at the last session of the congress, and an adjournment was taken until January 25 to permit the Russians to consider the German terms.

REPORTS TO WAR MAP

Reports of the Russian front indicate that the German back-sword stand and most frankly outlined demands upon which they are insistent. The secretary of the Ukrainian delegation gave out the Russian position to the delegates of the Central Powers as to what were their final peace terms. General Hoffmann, one of the German delegates, replied by opening a map and pointing out the following line, which they insisted should constitute the future frontier between the two nations.

From the shores of the Gulf of Finland to the east of the Moon Sound, Helsinki, to Varkki, to the west of Minsk to Brest-Litovsk.

This completely eliminates Courland and all the Baltic provinces.

The Russians asked the terms of the German ultimatum to be referred to the Council of Workers and Soldiers Delegates, which they would discuss only with the Russian delegation, and not with the German delegation.

"Supposing we do not agree to such conditions, what are you going to do?" General Hoffmann's answer is reported to have been:

"Within a week, then, we would occupy Riga."

REPORTS RELUCTANTLY

The Russians then asked for a recess, which was granted reluctantly.

While waiting for the recess, the German delegation declared it was the last position they would accept.

The report was made by Leon Trotsky, head of the Russian delegation, who said he desired an opportunity to lay the German ultimatum before the Council of Workers and Soldiers Delegates.

The negotiations between the Ukrainian and the Central Powers are proceeding favorably. The Ukrainians offered to cede Choltchynka to the Germans, but only on condition that the Ukrainians receive grain and other foodstuffs from the Central Powers immediately on the conclusion of peace.

The foregoing dispatch indicates that Germany's ultimatum to the military party, has thrown down the gauntlet.

Continued on Page Six, Column Three

QUICK NEWS

FIREMEN CHARGE INEFFICIENCY COST COMRADES' LIVES

An immediate investigation of the Brooks School fire by the Department of Public Safety is demanded by James M. Blinster, president of the Firemen's Protective Association, who will call a special meeting of the association today. "Gross inefficiency," he said, "in sending those men into the wall when the chiefs knew that it was dangerous cost the lives of three firemen and injured the others."

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF ARMY PURCHASES NAMED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Edward J. Stettinius, of New York, has been appointed surveyor general of all army purchases, Secretary of War Baker announced today. The post is the equivalent of a ministerial position, it was stated.

LET CONTRACTS FOR FORTY-SIX STEAMSHIPS

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Contracts for forty-six steel steamships of 10,000 tons each that will cost a total of about \$115,000,000 have been distributed by the United States Shipping Board among four shipbuilding companies, three of which are on the Pacific coast. Only one of these ships will be built on the Atlantic coast. The largest order is that given to the Moore Shipbuilding Company, of Oakland, Cal., which is the successor to the Moore-Scott Iron Works. This is for sixteen steel steamers and brings the total of ships contracted for by this company with the shipping board to thirty-two.

DOWNTOWN WINDOWS BROKEN BY EXPLOSION

Many windows in South Philadelphia homes, particularly in the section occupied by the Glass and other industries, were broken as the result of an explosion during the blasting for the foundation of a new naval warehouse being constructed at Twelfth and Oregon streets. No one was injured. It is believed workmen used too heavy a charge, but that atmospheric conditions caused the carrying of the heavy detonation.

PAYMENT OF 1918 REALTY TAXES BEGINS TODAY

Real estate taxes for 1918 must be paid today. This prompt action in getting the books ready was done so that the city may pay off the temporary loan of \$1,500,000 authorized in December for four months. The city will save considerably money by this move, of which about \$500,000 will be interest on the temporary loan if paid about February 1.

U. S. MAY BATTLE BIG-GUN U-BOATS TO AID PORT

Naval Men Expect Sharp Fighting for American Destroyers

Shippers Will Be Forced to Use Harbors Other Than New York

NO FEAR ENTERTAINED FIND JAM OF CARGOES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—American naval men are today confident that they will be able to handle the possibility of big-gun U-boats during the winter fighting season with Teuton U-boats more powerfully armed than heretofore.

What generally has been reported is that the U-boats are being equipped with the lower ranging and partially submerged by the U-boats.

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Inspection of the port of New York yesterday by Director Webster and Assistant Director Hasselback, of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, showed that conditions are such that shippers will have to seek new ports in the near future whether they want to or not.

Under the guidance of Chief Engineer Charles Stanford, of the New York Dock Department, the Philadelphia officials toured the water fronts along the North East and Hudson rivers. They started at the Battery and then went north to Fifty-seventh street.

Streets were found to be choked with freight and trucks and teams found it hard to gain entrance to the piers. The piers themselves were crisscrossed by great heaps of overflow stock piled in the streets.

ALLS CITY'S FURTHER PROOF

All of this is but further proof of the arguments that freight for Europe should be diverted through the port of Philadelphia instead of being loaded on an extra train to be taken up for a freight train, to which it is an addition.

It gave concrete proof of the reports that have been reaching this city as to conditions here in handling the forwarding of munitions and supplies to the United States troops in France.

Director Webster and Assistant Director Hasselback, of the Philadelphia port, were called to Washington and the Philadelphia officials talked to M. J. Alger, Mr. Smith's secretary. He assured the Philadelphia officials that the matter of Philadelphia's requests would be taken up for investigation and careful consideration.

Mr. Alger suggested a start up by placing the facts before Samuel Reed, head of the office of the Philadelphia port, and Mr. Smith's representative in Philadelphia.

Director Webster said today that the next step in the movement would probably be made by an interview there with Edward P. Carey, operating director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the Bureau of Census at Washington.

No arrangements were made yesterday for a further meeting with Mr. Smith. Director Webster said one would be held "if it were found necessary."

Mr. Alger would not comment on the conference with the Philadelphia officials. He said that no arrangements had been made for a further meeting with Mr. Smith, who is expected to return to New York tomorrow or Monday. Mr. Alger said that the proposition would be laid before him at the time. He would give no information as to when he would set forth his views on the question.

THIS CITY'S HIGH MORTALITY

Rate of 22.2 Per 1000, Against New York's 14.5 and Chicago's 14.9

Philadelphia again stood high in the comparative mortality records of the United States last week in the report of the Bureau of Census at Washington, with a rate of 22.2 per 1000 population, against 14.5 for New York and 14.9 for Chicago.

The rate for the week in Boston was 20.8, while Washington was higher than Philadelphia with 22.3.

Sea Girl to Get Water Plant

THENTON, Jan. 25.—The State Board of Public Utility Commissioners has approved the sale of the plant, Franklin, etc., of the Sea Girl Water Company to the borough of Sea Girl. The price paid was \$10,000.

TRADE BODIES WILL DEMAND COAL FOR CITY

Plan to Send Committee to Present Needs to Doctor Garfield

14,000 TONS DELIVERED

Lewis After Peddlers and Grocers Who Are Said to Be Profiteering From Poor

The Philadelphia coal shortage continues to be an acute one that a number of business men representing the various Philadelphia trade bodies will report today in the Chamber of Commerce, Widener Building, to discuss the advisability of sending a committee to Washington to present the city's needs to National Fuel Administrator Garfield.

Among the organizations to be represented are the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, United Business Men's Association, Marine Exchange and trade representatives of the three railroad companies.

It is expected these present will review reports of how a New England delegation was able to obtain prompt presentation of the needs of that section.

Since the visit of the New England delegation to the capital—which refused to leave until positive assurance that the fuel demanded was actually on the track from the mines to New England—that territory has received a larger per capita share of fuel than any other section on the Atlantic seaboard.

An important announcement outlining comprehensive plans for relieving the acute coal shortage in Philadelphia is expected today from State Fuel Administrator William Potter, who is in conference with railroad officials and coal operators.

The plan to use street-cleaning contractors to unload the excess coal cars now standing on railroad sidings was looked upon favorably today by Robert Miles, chief of the Bureau of Street Cleaning, which has about 250 trucks at work removing snow from the streets.

"In spite of the certain criticism that would be leveled at me if the streets were neglected for the unloading of coal, I will fall in line with any plan that Mr. Potter or Mayor Smith work out," said Chief Miles, who would have a personal effect on the streets, but if it is found more necessary to get the coal distributed I would be in favor of diverting the trucks.

Chief Miles said that fewer than 200 trucks would be available for the work and pointed out that use of the trucks would have to be restricted to the street cleaning contractors, like State Senator Edwin J. Vane.

Mayor Smith was not in the city today.

COAL RECEITS INCREASE

Fuel usage into Philadelphia in the last twenty-four hours is slightly larger quantities than on any day during the week. The Philadelphia Fuel Commission reported that 11,000 tons and steam used 3729 tons.

Despite this improvement in shipments, Francis A. Lewis, chairman of the Philadelphia Fuel Commission, deplored the acute nature of the Philadelphia situation. "The situation on the railroads leading out of the city," he said, "is such that we are going to have some action against them."

Mr. Lewis is also after coal peddlers who have been overcharging. Twelve men who have been arrested will have a hearing before Magistrate Costello, 4406 Frankford avenue.

GROVER SELLS MANY TONS

A grocer on Twelfth street near South is also under the watchful eye of Mr. Lewis for selling twenty-eight tons of coal from a dealhouse. Emergency Aid was notified that the grocer was unable to protect his shipments from raiders and resold it in forbidden amounts at advanced prices.

Fifteen men and women were arraigned today before Magistrate Coward, in the Seventh and Carpenter streets police station, accused of stealing coal. It was testified that they were among several hundred who last night swarmed upon coal cars on Washington avenue between Third and Ninth streets and helped themselves to the precious "black diamonds." They were admonished by the Magistrate who urged them to be patient and disperse.

The conference between William Potter, state controller, and representatives of the railroads, was continued today in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. While no definite information as to the nature of the conference will be given out, it is understood that the diversion of coal consignments is one of the other

Continued on Page Six, Column Seven

THE WEATHER

FORECAST

For Philadelphia and vicinity: Generally cloudy and unsettled tonight, with possibly snow showers; lowest temperature 39 degrees; Saturday fair and somewhat colder; gentle south-west to west winds.

LENGTH OF DAY

Sun rises, 7:35 a. m. Sets, 5:30 p. m. DELAWARE RIVER TIDE CHANGES

CHESTNUT STREET

Low water, 7:35 a. m. High water, 1:35 p. m. High water, 7:35 p. m. High water, 11:35 p. m.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

5 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5

26 29 31 32 33 35

Today's Installment of Governor Pennypacker's Autobiography WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 19 OF THIS ISSUE